

expense of the Government. The railroad to Galatz and Ibraila, the two Rumanian fortresses on the lower Danube, is taxed beyond its capacity and travel has been suspended. The Rumanian army is being employed for military and sanitary duty, and beginning yesterday all food supplies are reported to have been cut off from the city. Every inhabitant more than sixteen years old must report to military headquarters, where his case is considered and a decision given how long he may remain in the capital.

Fora Considered Strong.
Bucharest before the war was protected by sixteen advanced forts, arranged almost in a circle around the city and connected by a circular railway. Judged by military standards obtaining before the war, the forts were very strong. They were designed by Gen. Brailmont, the Belgian engineer who planned the defenses of Antwerp, Liege and Namur. Bucharest was considered after Paris the most strongly fortified city in Europe. It is feared, however, that German artillery will change all that.

By the capture of Curtea de Arges, Pitesti and now of Kimpulung the Rumanians have placed themselves in possession of more routes by which heavy artillery can be brought down to the Rumanian plain. There were already heavy guns just north of Kimpulung, and these guns and others sent through the Torsburg Pass can be loaded upon flat cars now and sent by rail to points in the region west of Bucharest.

Favorable to the Invaders.
Many of the captured Rumanian cannons can be turned against the Rumanians, for their standard gun was before the war the Krupp quick firer, with which the Germans are quite at home. The Rumanian standard gun was the 105 millimeter, "the situation is unchanged, but remains favorable to us," the day statement reads.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—In the front of the Carpathians and on the southern slopes of Moldavia the Rumanians continued their attacks without obtaining important results. They suffered heavy losses and had to be contented with small local advantages.

In west Rumania we pushed back hostile vanguards. In addition to the capture of Pitesti we also yesterday took Kimpulung and thereby opened the road running through Torsburg Pass. In the fighting there seventeen officers and 1,500 men were taken prisoner and several cannons and machine guns fell into the hands of the Bavarian troops. Capt. von Bocke's squadron of Her Majesty's Cuirassiers Regiment took prisoner near Cloulen a hostile column composed of five officers and 1,200 men and captured ten cannons and three machine guns.

Danube Army is Advancing.
Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The Danube army is advancing, fighting as it goes. In the course of the attacks against the Rumanians the Schleswig-Holstein and Guckeburg and the Bavarian reserve rifles, under command of Major Anschauer, distinguished themselves.

This army since crossing the Danube has captured forty-three officers and 3,421 rank and file and has taken two heavy guns, thirty-six field guns, seven small guns, seven machine guns and thirty-two ammunition cars.

The Russian statement on the Rumanian front reads:
Having attacked the Rumanians along the road from the Danube toward Bucharest, near Giurgeni, Targu Jiu, and Targu Jiu, (sixteen miles from Bucharest), the enemy occupied the latter position toward evening.

The situation in Dobruja is unchanged.

Offensive in Carpathians.
The Russian account of the offensive in the Carpathians says:

In the wooded Carpathians we gained possession of the heights near 11 versts southwest of Warkara, capturing 100 Germans and three machine guns.

In the region of the heights east of Kiribaba the battle is still proceeding. In the last two days we have taken about 800 prisoners in this neighborhood and captured thirteen machine guns, two bomb mortars, one mine thrower and two projectors. Kiribaba is under our rifle fire.

The Rumanian statement says:
On the northern and northwestern fronts there have been violent actions along the whole line. We made progress in the Ruseu and Praha valleys.

On the western front violent actions are proceeding on the Glavatskiu.

On the southern front the situation is unchanged.

STARVING OF PRISONERS.
Belgian Minister Accuses Germans of Brutality to 10,000.

Pierre Mail, the Belgian Consul in New York, received last night the following cable message from Carlon de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice, at Havre, France:

"According to the last information received here more than 100,000 Belgian workmen have already been thrown out of their homes and brought into slavery to unknown places. The mothers, wives and children who want to retain them are driven back with brutality by the German bayonets, and are torn with despair.

"The Belgian Government has just sent broad through the Swiss Government to 10,000 of these unfortunate actually kept together in Soltau camp, and the Germans are breaking them with a starving system, to try to get them to sign work contracts.

"What would the American people, whose Belgian relief work is put into serious danger, think about this?"

"What would the great soul of Abraham Lincoln have thought about it?"

GERMANY FREES DUTCH SHIP, HOLDS ITS MAIL

Three of Crew Detained to Face Trial for Aiding British Courier.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 30.—A semi-official announcement issued today says the Dutch packet steamer Koninkin Regentes, which was taken into Zebrugg recently by a German submarine, will be released.

The announcement adds that the mail matter carried by the vessel will be detained and examined for contraband, such as currency and negotiable securities. This investigation will determine whether the mails will be forwarded to their destinations.

Three members of the crew, says the announcement, will probably face an investigation by a court martial on a charge of assisting a British courier to endeavor to conceal his mail pouch. The German Government considers that there was sufficient justification for taking the Koninkin Regentes into port on the suspicion that she was carrying contraband and because of the use of her wireless after she was halted, and that the wireless well be brought into the prize court as a result of the conduct of her crew.

The announcement concluded with the statement that the release of the vessel is granted in favor of the German submarine from capturing the steamer.

The incident probably will result in diplomatic representations because Dutch torpedo boats, which had been summoned to the wireless, tried to prevent the German submarine from capturing the steamer.

SERBIANS DEFEATED NORTH OF MONASTIR

Driven From Slope of Mountain Where They Tried Six Attacks.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—A setback has been suffered by the Serbians who have been attacking the German-Bulgarian positions in the mountains north of Monastir, the Berlin War Office reports. The Serbs have been driven from the west slope of Rulin Mountain, near Grunahite.

According to German and Bulgarian statements repeated attacks have been made on the mountain of this peak. The Bulgarians say that the Serbs tried to attack six times yesterday, but were driven back each time. The Bulgarians also announce activity by the British on the Struma front.

To-day's statement of the French War Office says there has been no important development in southern Serbia or elsewhere on the front, and fog having hindered operations. Bombs have been dropped on Prilip, twenty-five miles northeast of Monastir. The German official statement to-day reads:

Partial enemy (probably Italian) attacks northwest of Monastir failed. Northwest of Monastir a hostile advance failed. The Serbians were again driven from the west slope of Rulin Mountain, near Grunahite. The enemy in the last few days had repeatedly attacked in vain the summit of this mountain.

The Bulgarian statement, dated yesterday and received here to-day, says: A hostile attack against the heights near Monastir was repulsed by our fire. In the Cerni bend it was relatively calm. Near the village of Grunahite six hostile attacks failed.

On the Struma front there were spirited artillery engagements. Near Lake Tachino strong hostile reconnaissance detachments were routed by our fire. An enemy aviator dropped two bombs on the village of Radoulovo, killing two women and two children.

The official communication from Serbian headquarters issued to-day reads: Yesterday local fighting was very violent in the Grunahite region. Lieutenant Vojin Popovitch, commanding a detachment of the Serbian army, was a hero of the day at the head of his troops.

We also deplore the death of the valiant cavalry captain, Nikola Angula, the brilliant literary critic and historian, who fell gloriously.

GERMANY SEEKING PEACE WITH RUSSIA

Lawyer Says Secret Negotiations Have Been Going On Some Time.

Bigar Whyte Spitz, a New York lawyer of German nationality, who arrived last night to Scandinavian-American business, said that he had been six months in the interior of Germany and that his observation made him believe the German high authorities are confident that they have technical means, but that they realize they cannot make their victory decisive. The German people away from the war front hope there will be peace soon. They feel that their great sacrifice in life and treasure are not worth the goal of victory.

It is not a question, the attorney said, whether Germany can be forced to accept peace through the British blockade. Germany is as sound economically as any other of the fighting Powers. Her crops have been excellent and through the food dictatorship she is undisturbed about her ability to live. There is a strong impression that peace will come sooner than most of the people of the warring Powers suspect, and that it will be through the efforts of Germany to make a separate peace with Russia. Secret negotiations have been going on, according to the lawyer, and Russia was on the verge of accepting Germany's proposals when a military crisis intervened.

But the subject is still under consideration. After the defeat of the Rumanians, which Germany was assured of, there would be another drive against the Rumanians which surely would force them to conclude a separate peace. To do this the Germans would have to take control of the Rumanian front and they are prepared to do this, because success against Russia was more important than gains on the Somme front.

Edward P. Ross, proprietor of this city, who has been some time in Russia, said that Russia needs coal. She has been forced to run her locomotives with wood and coal combined. That she expects a peace is apparent from the fact that she is recruiting in Siberia. Eggs were selling in Petrograd for 11 and 12 cents a dozen, and sugar at 40 cents a pound, and all the big hotels served with meals.

800 Killed by Tornado.
LONDON, Nov. 30.—The death of nearly 800 persons in a tornado in Pondicherry, the first of the kind in India, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Madras. The storm caused great damage to property.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE STARTS IN BELGIUM

German War Office Says "Hostile Detachments" Were Beaten Back.

FIGHT IN YPRES SALIENT Launched on Two Mile Front After Strong Artillery Preparation.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Allies tried to start a big offensive in Belgium yesterday, but were beaten back, the German War Office says. At some places, the statement says, "hostile detachments" got into the German trenches and there was hand to hand fighting, but they were repulsed.

The attack was made, Berlin says, in the Ypres salient almost on the Franco-Belgian border. It was preceded by strong artillery preparation and was launched on a front of nearly two miles. Neither in the day or night statement does the British War Office mention this attack, and the Belgian statement says there is nothing to report. The British held almost all of the Ypres salient, the Belgians less than a mile of it, at Boesinghe and Sint-Saens.

It is thought possible that the German statement deals with an attack which the British statement of last night referred to as "two raids east of Ypres." The British War Office has announced that in Belgium by British and Belgians has aroused comment on the possibility of an offensive there.

Isolated Attacks Mentioned.
Save for the attack in Belgium announced by Berlin the statements of the War Offices to-day announce again scattered activity, the exploding of mines, isolated attacks and trench raids which suggest the possibility of new movements on the front in France and Belgium. To-night's French statement follows:

South of the Somme the enemy artillery, energetically shelled by us, bombarded our front from Bois de Chaulnes to Berny. There was no infantry action.

In Champagne the fire of our trench mortars exploded an enemy munitions dump in the region of Maasghe. In the Argonne we repulsed north of Four de Paris three camouflaged attacks. There is nothing to report on the front of the Meuse.

Aviation.—Sub-Lieut. Nungesser, is established, has brought down his eighteenth airplane. The enemy machine gunners on the earth near Faly (region of the Somme).

Belgium.—There is nothing to report.

The afternoon French statement reads: There were no important developments during the night, with the exception of artillery fighting, which was fairly spirited south of the Somme in the region of Abailcourt and Frenoy. There were no encounters in the vicinity of Butte de Meuse.

The British War Office made the following announcement to-night: There is nothing to report except artillery firing on the front. The enemy's artillery fire was most particularly heavy between the rivers Somme and Aisne.

The Bulgarian statement issued in the afternoon is as follows: Enemy machine gun and rifle fire was active last night in the neighborhood of Gueudecourt (on the Somme front).

Otherwise there is nothing to report. The German statement follows: Army group of Field Marshal Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg: In the Ypres bend hostile detachments attacked our positions along a front of several kilometers (1.8 miles). They were repulsed by our fire, and in some places after hand to hand fighting.

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Owing to the foggy weather the artillery duel increased only between Serre and Aisne River and on the front in the sector which includes both sides of St. Pierre Vaast wood.

GENT CITIZENS SEIZED

Forced to Dig Trenches for German Back of the Aisne.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—An Amsterdam dispatch says the Telegraph of that city learns that citizens of Ghent have been formed by the Germans into a so-called "fourth civilian line" and that they have been sent to prepare intrenchments behind the line of the Aisne in the neighborhood of Soissons, fixing wire entanglements, making roads, digging trenches. Their food is bad, and they are accommodated in an old nursery. Several have been wounded by shrapnel and sent back to Ghent.

TWO ZEPPELIN CHIEFS LOST

Detrich and Frankenberg Commanded Airships Destroyed in Raid.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 30.—The commanders of the two Zeppelins destroyed in the recent raid on England were Lieut. Commander Detrich and Lieut. Frankenberg. The lieutenant commander formerly was a captain in the North German Lloyd service. He distinguished himself in the early weeks of the war by eluding a British cruiser and taking the steamer Brandenburg from Baltimore to Trondheim, Norway.

The Brandenburg put to sea late in August of 1914, after having been pursued by a warship on her voyage from Bremen, which she completed on August 5. She escaped from a British cruiser, which was awaiting her, and was last heard from on August 25, when passing Asbury Park, N. J.

THREE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

Steamer, 3,417 Tons, and 2 Trawlers—Norwegian Vessel Sent Down.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lloyd's reports the sinking of the British steamship Beatwell, 3,417 tons, and Luciston, 2,948 tons, and the Norwegian steamship Poro, 814 tons.

A large German submarine on Tuesday afternoon made an attack without warning, according to Lloyd's, on the British fishing fleet. Two trawlers were sunk, and the gunfire and another was disabled. The masters and crews were saved.

WELSH MINERS FIGHT BRITISH COAL CONTROL

Federation Committee Repeats Demand for 15 Per Cent. Wage Increase.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The executive committee of the South Wales Miners' Federation to-day adopted a resolution reiterating the demand of the federation for a 15 per cent. increase in wages and opposing Government control of the coal mines. They were also asked to demand that all the coal mines of Great Britain be brought under such control.

The announcement last night of the Government's decision to assume control of all the coal mines in South Wales on December 1 under the defense of the realm act was a surprise to both sides in the miners' controversy, and, judging from preliminary statements by individuals, both miners and employers are more or less dumfounded.

Secretary Richards of the South Wales Miners' Federation, after an outbreak of astonishment, declared emphatically that the miners would oppose such a measure unless it were made applicable to the coal mining industry of the whole country.

Miners owners are reticent, but seem as much at loss as the miners to understand the bearing of the new regulation. A dispatch from Cardiff at midnight says that the coal owners are not interested there as a shock.

TEUTONS ACTIVE IN TRENTINO

Italian War Office Reports Gunfire Along Entire Front.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Italian War Office issued to-day the following report: In the Trentino movements of the enemy are reported in the Sarca Valley, on the northern slopes of Monte Pasubio and in the upper Adige Valley. Owing to the fine weather there were artillery actions along the whole front. The enemy batteries were particularly active in the area east of the area east of Gortis and on the Corno.

We shelled enemy positions in the Adige and Astico valleys and on the Asiago Plateau. Enemy batteries at Canale, in the Upper Avisio, and at Britto, on the middle Isone, were set on fire and escaping troops were caught by our batteries.

BRYAN BIDS U. S. ACT FOR PEACE AT ONCE

Talks on War, Suffrage and Prohibition at 23d Street Y. M. C. A.

William Jennings Bryan told an audience at the Twenty-third street Y. M. C. A. last evening that it is the duty of the United States to bring about world peace as quickly as possible and then to see to it that that peace is not broken again.

"Some nation must lift the world out of the night of war into the light of peace," he said, "and ours is the nation that ought to do this task. I know the American people are not willing to let the opportunity pass unheeded."

Col. Bryan's talk included three subjects—suffrage, prohibition and peace. He called it, however, "four pictures That Have Influenced My Life." The Madonna, he said, leaned him toward suffrage. "The Breaking of Home Ties," familiar on the walls of many homes and depicting a youth leaving home to battle with the world, steered him against liquor as a destroyer of youth and ideals. "The Apotheosis of War" and "The Peace of the English nation" are an apostle of peace and a champion of love as opposed to force.

Although he was eloquent on all three topics, it was on war and America's stand for preparedness that he waxed warmest.

"They say we may be drawn into this war to preserve our honor," he cried. "There's no honor in this nation. We preserve by going into war. We have a Democratic party entirely independent of the liquor interests."

BOY HELD FOR SHOOTING

Lad Charged With Firing Bullet Into Companion's Back.

Thomas McKee, 16 years old, of 929 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, was shot in the back yesterday. Joseph De Zegro, 15 years old, of 923 Kent avenue, is accused of the shooting. De Zegro, a young dealer, also is under arrest, charged with having two revolvers in his apartment, 923 Kent avenue. De Zegro is said to have used Valvo's weapons.

FRENCH WHEAT 214,000,000 BU.

Accrue 5 Per Cent. Less and Crop 3 1/2 Below That of 1915.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Complete official statistics of the French crops in 1916 show that the wheat crop is only 2 1/2 per cent. short of that of 1915, though the surface sowed was 5 per cent. less. In bushels the comparative results were 220,000,000 in 1915 and 214,000,000 in 1916.

Jap Soldiers Killed in Crash

Tokio, Nov. 30.—One hundred and thirty-seven Japanese soldiers were killed in a collision of a freight train with the train on which they were being conveyed to Amori, a seaport on the north coast.

Kennedy's Hat Dept.

Buying Here Surely Saves! No Middlemen's Profits.

Swagger Soft Hats Unique Styles \$1.90 & \$2.90 Rich New Colors Worth \$3 & \$4. More Styles Than Any Other Store

SCHIFF DENIES HE MOVED FOR PEACE

Says He Urged Belligerents to Reach Understanding on Causes of War.

LEAGUE'S AIMS DEFINED Financier Issues Statement Following Attack on Him by London "Times."

Jacob H. Schiff issued a statement last night in explanation of his remarks concerning mediation in the war made at the dinner of the League to Enforce Peace at the Hotel Astor last Friday night. The banker denied he has moved to bring about immediate peace.

His utterances at the dinner resulted in a statement by the league making plain that the purpose of the league was not to stop the war, but to push a movement for a league of nations to be set up after the war. The league's statement also said: "The league is committed only by its programme and the authorized interpretation thereof and not by the views expressed by individual members."

William H. Taft also declared that the sole object of the league is to work for a permanent peace at the end of the present war.

Attacked by London "Times."

The London Times yesterday attacked Mr. Schiff for his speech in an editorial headed "The German Peace Intrigue," in which the paper charged that Mr. Schiff thought to seize the occasion of the dinner "for a pro-prolonged peace maneuver, regardless of the ordinary decencies of hospitality."

Mr. Schiff's statement follows: "The criticism in London papers of what I said last Friday evening at the League to Enforce Peace dinner evidently results from an incomplete or garbled report which must have been cabled to England. I have by no means moved for immediate peace, for I well know that to give this consideration, and not desirable in the position of the belligerents held at the present time."

"I have sought to bring out that even while this furious conflict proceeds it ought to be desirable to bring the belligerents to the realization, if peace is to come, that between themselves they need before long to come to understand and agree what the causes and the problems of this great war are—as a result of which the world will have to be made over—and that it is by no means too soon to give this consideration."

"I have further endeavored to make it clear that unless peace be finally concluded with an understanding of this aspect of the struggle, it is not worth making. For it cannot be the desire of the nations that the conclusion of peace shall mark only the beginning of a series of futile struggles, as has recently been prophesied by an eminent man who has spoken so pessimistically and discouragingly of the future. With others I am deeply impressed that it is most desirable to bring both the Allies and the Central Powers to a realization of the necessity of coming together in this respect at least, for at some time they will have to come to an understanding of the situation in the East and Santo Domingo. I shall not dignify the personal attacks upon me in English papers by taking note of them. I know this is by no means the voice of the English nation. But admitting, loving and having every preference for Anglo-Saxon governmental institutions, for the maintenance of which I am willing to make every sacrifice, may I not say to those who seek to calumniate me that attacks upon honest utterances and attempts to discredit by expressions of opinion are not the best methods by which to retain and to gain increasingly the sympathies of the American people?"

TO LEAD POLISH LEGIONS

Count Serpytcki, Brother of Interned Archbishop, Commander.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 30.—A Posen dispatch to the Overseas News Agency reports the appointment of Count Serpytcki as commander of the Polish Legions.

The Count is a brother of the Rev. Archibishop Serpytcki, formerly Archbishop of Lemberg, reported to have been taken away by the Russians at the time of their capture of Lemberg and to have been interned in Russia.

Appropriate Furs

Set of Flying Squirrel consisting of narrow scarf with fur ball ends and melon muff. \$39.75
Set of Natural Skunk consisting of narrow scarf with tail ends and melon shaped muff. \$48.75
Set of Stone Marten consisting of collar and tail trimmed muff. \$124.00

Women's Skating Suits

Novelty Skating Suits with tulle, full flaring coats richly trimmed with Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) or without fur. Wool velvet or melton. \$67.75 and \$73.75

"Glenburnie" Skirts for Skating

Attractive skating skirts of heavy wool velvet, checks, plaids and striped effects. Kilted models and circular styles. Very large smart pockets and separate broad girdles. \$4.49 to \$13.74

Women's Sweaters and Scarfs

Shetland Knit Sweater, deep sailor collar, turn-back cuffs and edges of pockets in two-tone effects. Sash with tassels. \$10.74
Fibre Silk Sweater with collar, wide sash and border in striped and two-tone effects. Tassel end. \$7.94
N. B.—Shetland Knit Sweaters are not made of Shetland wool, but are chain knitted to resemble the imported Shetland wool sweaters.

Slip-over Sweater of Shetland Knit

Slip-over Sweater of Shetland knit; deep sailor collar and bottom trimmed with white border; sash with tassels. \$4.24
Cap and Scarf Set of brushed wool. Long scarf with fringed ends and colored border. Cap with pompons. Set \$2.49 or White Third Floor.

Men's Sweaters

All good, comfortable sport models with V-necks, shirt or Byron collars, in the most popular weaves. Heavy, warm sweaters in coat style with down pockets. Every desirable weave, style and price. \$3.96 to \$4.49 \$5.49 to \$5.94 \$6.49 to \$7.24 \$7.94

U. S. MILITARY RULE IN SANTO DOMINGO

Eighteen Hundred Marines Maintain Order Until the January Elections.

PROTECTORATE NEXT Drastic Action Taken to Prevent Outbreak of More Revolutions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Military rule has been proclaimed in Santo Domingo by the commander of the United States forces there to suppress existing political chaos in the little republic and pave the way for guaranteeing future order by establishing such a financial and police protectorate as the American Government now exercises over Haiti.

Eighteen hundred American marines will maintain order for the present and, at least, until elections are held in January, their officers will supervise the conduct of government by native officials, and disburse the customs revenues which American receivers have been collecting by treaty arrangement for nine years.

The proclamation, which was issued yesterday, apparently has been put into effect without bloodshed. It was announced here to-day by Secretary Daniels in the following statement: "Capt. H. S. Knapp, in command of the United States forces in Santo Domingo, reports that, in compliance with instructions received from the War Department, he has proclaimed by him in Santo Domingo at 4 P. M., November 29, an order regarding carrying arms or having them in possession has been put in effect."

Civil Rights Stand.

Secretary Daniels explained to-day that the form of rule set by Capt. Knapp did not contemplate any infringement of the civil rights or processes of the native Government. The marines will maintain order and prevent revolutionary agitation, but the municipal and civil laws will still be administered by Dominican courts.

Capt. Knapp was selected for the job because of special fitness growing out of his service on the neutrality board. That duty led him into a careful study of the situation in Haiti and Santo Domingo. His report says that probably 30 per cent. of the native business men and others who desire permanent peace on the island approve the steps that

EMPEROR'S "FRIEND" BARRED

Katharina Schreier, Actress, Refused Admission to Death Chamber.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A Zurich despatch to the Wireless Press says that the actress Katharina Schreier, who for years was a close friend of Emperor Franz Joseph, was refused admission to the Emperor's death chamber on the day of his death. She was requested to leave the castle immediately.

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On Sale To-day **MACY'S** On Sale To-day
Herald Square, N.Y., 34th to 35th St.

HAIL!—The Skating Season!

Now that the hoar frost is on the meadows and the shrill howl of the northern blast sends the blood tingling in one's veins, winter sports are in prospect. Greatest of all the pleasures of Winter is skating. The Sport of Sports.

Women's Skating Suits
Novelty Skating Suits with tulle, full flaring coats richly trimmed with Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) or without fur. Wool velvet or melton. \$67.75 and \$73.75
Practical Skating Suits of heavy weight wool jersey trimmed with French seal (dyed muskrat). Scotch green trimmed with white moiré. Particularly attractive model with large patch pockets. \$53.75 \$18.74 to \$38.75